

JORDAN TIMES

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Assad in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, June 25 (Agencies). — President Hafez Assad of Syria flew in here today from Damascus for a two-day official visit.

After his arrival he went immediately to the "White Palace," where he was welcomed by President Tito, with whom he was to have talks centered on the Lebanese crisis.

The president is leading a high-powered delegation including Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Economics Minister Mohammad Al Emadi and Culture Minister Fawzi Al Kayyali.

Queen sightsee in Leningrad region

MOSCOW, June 25 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Alya Friday visited the Soviet Museum here. They made sightseeing visits to the works of Pushkina and Pavlo. Top-ranking Soviet officials accompanied the Queen and their accompanying entourage included Prime Minister Rifaat al-Faraj and party travels to the Black Sea.

Number 204

W. Sahara seem inate OAU meet

AGADEZ, June 25 (Agencies). — Secretary General of the Organisation of African States today strongly criticized the "complicity" of the U.S. with South Africa over the problem of a nuclear Cape Town. At the start of the ministers meeting, Moroccan Foreign Minister Rifi al-Faraj urged the part of its military "crude minority rule" in Africa was just that supplying the means of the nuclear power. He said the power will have an out-thrust of Egypt's — were a pa- example of South Africa, he

According to Mauritanian Foreign Minister Sir Harold Walter, Polisario could not be given observer status as a liberation movement since it had declared the Western Sahara an independent republic, and as only five of the OAU's 47 members had recognized it the republic could not be admitted either.

The Polisario men arrived carrying Algerian diplomatic passports, Mauritania officials said. Observers are expecting the rights and wrongs of the Polisario affair to be debated almost as hotly as South Africa.

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After expressing unqualified approval for European unification, Dr. Kissinger stressed the challenge that the threat of Soviet expansionism continued to pose to democratic nations in spite of progress in détente.

On the attitude of the Atlantic Alliance toward the Soviet Union, he said: "We seek to prevent the Soviet Union from transforming its military power into political expansion."

At the same time, we seek to resolve conflicts and disputes through negotiation, and to strengthen the incentives for moderation by expanding the area of constructive relations."

After giving details of the military might of the Soviet Union, Dr. Kissinger said the West did not trial it on military, economic or ideological levels.

"To be sure there has been a steady buildup of Soviet military power. But we have also seen to the steady growth and improvement of our own forces over the same period," he said.

Dr. Kissinger warned: "The steady growth of Soviet conventional military and naval power and its expanding global reach cannot be ignored."

The West, he said, must enhance its military strength and flexibility. "And we must conduct a prudent and forceful foreign policy that is prepared to use our strength to block expansionism," he said.

U.K. asks PLO to declare acceptance of Israeli reality

UNITED NATIONS, June 25 (R). — Britain today urged the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to declare clearly that the existence of Israel could be reconciled with Palestinian rights, saying this would be "of the greatest help."

British Ambassador to the U.N. Ivor Richard said in the Security Council that acceptance of "this reality" was implicit in various PLO statements made over the past two years.

"If the PLO could now say clearly that the existence of the State of Israel can indeed be reconciled with the rights of the Palestinian people, this would be of the greatest help," Mr. Richard said.

On the Palestinian issue, the British delegate said the Security Council's main aim now must be to get negotiations going again in what ever framework seemed most likely to work and with the participation, as appropriate, of all the parties concerned.

It would not help, he warned, if (Continued on page 6)

Kissinger: United Europe is needed to check Soviets

LONDON, June 25 (AFP). — American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger declared here today that his country believed a united Europe was necessary to help the United States check expansionist tendencies of the Soviet Union.

"Let me take this occasion to emphasise our conviction that European unity is crucial for Europe, for the West and for the world. We strongly support and encourage it," Dr. Kissinger said in a major speech before the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

He continued: "It is not healthy for the United States to be the only centre of initiative and leadership in the democratic world. We therefore welcome the fact that Europe's role in global affairs is gaining in vigour and effectiveness."

"A vital and cohesive Western Europe is an irreplaceable weight on the scales of global diplomacy," he said.

Sources close to Dr. Kissinger described the speech as his most important one since the one in 1973 in which he vainly proposed a New Atlantic Charter to allies of the United States.

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Fierce battles continue for control of Palestinian camp near Beirut

BEIRUT, June 25 (R). — Fierce fighting for control of a strategic Palestinian camp outside Beirut today threatened to tip the delicate political balance of efforts to find peace in Lebanon.

Beirut Radio said scores of casualties were falling in what newspapers described as hand-to-hand fighting between the Tel Al Zaatar camp's Palestinian and Lebanese leftist defenders and their right-wing foes.

The fight for the camp, transformed into a leftist redoubt perched above heavily Christian east Beirut, has raged since Syrian troops began to pull back from Beirut on Tuesday to be replaced by advance elements of an Arab peace-keeping force.

Syria and Egypt were previously at odds over how to deal with the Lebanon crisis, but an agreement this week between the two countries in the Saudi capital of Riyadh is expected to change the political face of the Lebanese conflict.

Each side accuses the other of starting the fight for the camp. But rightwing sources said three days ago that their side planned to take the camp, and the National Liberal Party of former President Camille Chamoun claims to be the main rightist faction involved.

Mr. Chamoun is one of the main advocates of internationalising the Lebanese crisis.

Four Libyans were among 14 le-

The left believes this may be a major reason for the current fighting, and it argues that he may want to use the battle for the camp to demonstrate the need for outside forces to restore peace in Lebanon.

The Riyadh meeting, on the other hand, called for a round-table peace conference of the Lebanese factions to be held in an Arab country under Arab League auspices.

The Syrian withdrawals have already affected the balance of forces around Beirut. Pressure on the Palestinians is coming from the Lebanese rightwing again, with bombardment of both Tel Al Zaatar and the nearby Jisr Al Basha camp.

At the same time the breakaway leftist Lebanese Arab Army has resumed its shelling of rightwing positions from gun emplacements south of Beirut.

Shells and rockets were falling on Beirut at the rate of 200 per minute overnight, according to leftwing sources.

The leftist-Palestinian alliance has responded to the battle of Tel Al Zaatar with a heavy offensive against the mainly Christian suburb of Ain Al Rummaneh. The rightwing Phalangist radio today accused Libyan troops belonging to the Arab peace-keeping force of taking part in the attack on Ain Al Rummaneh.

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Assembled behind the groundswell. A congressional reception for Mr. Carter yesterday showed that his fellow Democrats regard him not only as their standard bearer in the November presidential election, but also as the virtual leader of the party.

Turning out to laud him yesterday, House and Senate Democratic leaders, including Speaker Carl Albert and House majority leader Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, said they expect a Carter presidential victory to return the Democrats to the White House after eight years of Republican administrations.

Mr. Mike Mansfield, Senate majority leader, said Mr. Carter had "tied together the Democratic Party as it has not been tied together since the first Roosevelt administration."

Meanwhile, Mr. Albert predicted "the biggest victory since Johnson."

The Democratic leadership apparently expects that Mr. Carter's coat tails will be long enough to assure substantial progress in November's legislative and principal elections, as well as in the national contest.

They say his candidacy has unified the party both in Congress and at the local "machine" level. Unity on the Democratic Party (Continued on page 6)

He told a press conference here that such moves had failed and his two days of discussions with Dr. Kissinger had been fruitful and had served the cause of peace in Southern Africa.

Mr. Vorster declined several times to say whether the talks with the U.S. secretary of state, which ended yesterday, had led to any agreement on how to tackle Southern Africa's racial and political problems.

He could not answer such questions since he had to inform his government, and Dr. Kissinger had to brief President Ford on their meetings, he said.

In a wide ranging but brief news conference, held at the South African embassy, the prime minister defended South Africa's policy of separate black homelands and stressed that it would continue with its efforts to normalise relations with black African states.

As Mr. Vorster's press conference was taking place, seven anti-apartheid demonstrators were detained outside the embassy after a bucket of animals' blood was thrown on the street at the entrance to the building, police said.

A spokesman of the West German anti-apartheid movement said the blood was a symbol of the killings that took place in black townships in South Africa.

Earlier, Mr. Vorster paid a brief courtesy call on German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The South African and West German foreign ministers also took part in the meeting.

In a related development, the South African justice minister said at a press conference in Pretoria that the toll in South Africa's black township violence last week was 176 killed and 1,139 injured.

He also told reporters at the press conference that several people had been arrested and that the violence, which erupted in Soweto, had come during a protest march by schoolchildren.

"It would definitely appear that there was a certain amount of timing here," he said.

The previous official death count was 170 dead, 1,128 injured and 908 arrested.



National Liberal Party leader Camille Chamoun pictured in Beirut recently.

Leftist and rightist forces clashed all along the Beirut line between their two camps and the fighting was particularly fierce in the port area and in the museum district.

The Syrian withdrawal has facilitated the entry of supplies into Beirut and fuel and flour were brought in yesterday.

Many bakeries were still unable to produce bread, however, as they were without electricity.

In Cairo PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had a four-hour meeting today with the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Mahmoud Riad.

Informed sources said they discussed the dispatch of the Arab peace-keeping force to Lebanon.

In another development, four United States helicopters and three U.S. transport planes that arrived June 13 at the British military bases on Cyprus have now returned to their home bases, British military authorities said in Nicosia.

The aircraft came to Cyprus for the evacuation of American and other foreign nationals from Beirut.

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Carter would trounce both Ford, Reagan

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AFP). — A political unknown a year ago, Jimmy Carter has assured himself not only the Democratic Party nomination for president on the first ballot, but also a hands-down victory in the national elections, if the vote were held today, regardless of who wins the Republican Party top-spot, according to the latest polls.

The 51-year old former Georgia governor would receive 50 per cent of popular votes against 29 per cent for President Gerald Ford the results of a New York Times-CBS poll showed.

Against Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, Mr. Carter would be even stronger, the poll predicted, with 53 per cent of the popular vote against 24 per cent for the former California governor.

The poll showed that Mr. Carter is leading the Republicans in all areas of the United States.

At the same time as popular support builds for a Carter candidacy, virtually all elements of the Democratic Party leadership have

assembled behind the groundswell. A congressional reception for Mr. Carter yesterday showed that his fellow Democrats regard him not only as their standard bearer in the November presidential election, but also as the virtual leader of the party.

Turning out to laud him yesterday, House and Senate Democratic leaders, including Speaker Carl Albert and House majority leader Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, said they expect a Carter presidential victory to return the Democrats to the White House after eight years of Republican administrations.

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Valuable momentum

We are particularly pleased with the results of the meeting in Riyadh this week of the Syrian and Egyptian prime ministers, with their Saudi and Kuwaiti colleagues, if only because it is a cleansing testament to how the Arabs themselves can put back together that which Henry Kissinger has torn asunder.

We are especially contented because of two things: that a timely rapprochement has been effected between two pivotal Arab states, and that this has come by the dogged persistence of two fellow Arabs, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

We are not now necessarily expecting Cairo and Damascus to plan another Mideast war as they did in 1973, to shake up the Israeli sense of false security. Sadat has made it clear that he is laying off the war front for a while. While this has totally changed the viable options before the Middle East nations in conflict with Israel, it has ironically enough opened up a whole new set of possibilities.

This comes from the hard reality of what Sadat has done in signing two Sinai peace agreements with Israel, and his ancillary move to line up behind American thinking on how to proceed towards peace. This also stems from the Israeli view of Sadat as the most likely peace partner of the hour, taking into consideration, of course, the Israeli view that Sinai agreements are tantamount to major steps towards peace.

A healthy state of affairs between Syria and Cairo, and by extension among the majority of the Arab states and the PLO, brings back into effect the semblance of a united Arab stand in the confrontation with Israel, and subsequently brings back into play the formidable influence of Cairo in inter-Arab affairs.

This fits into Henry Kissinger's plans, which are predicated upon first of all separating Egypt from the other Arab states — which has happened — and then having the Egyptian example serve as a model for the rest of the Arabs doing battle with Israel. This second stage has not happened yet, but the hidden significance of the Riyadh meeting's success is that it sets the stage for something of this sort.

For the first time in a very long time, the combination of events over the past year has brought about a situation where the mechanics of a peace settlement with Israel can be imagined in some detail. This stems directly from the fact that, however disruptive a factor the 1975 Sinai agreement has been, it has also set in motion the prerequisite psychological machinery of mutual acceptability and credibility between Arab and Israeli that has always been a missing element in the quest for a settlement. This is the irony of the Sinai agreement, but it has also been a cardinal principle of Her. Kissinger's approach to the Middle East conflict.

In Kissinger's thinking, the step-by-step approach was most valuable because it was the most realistic and feasible one at the time, and because it contained in it the seeds of mutual, positive Arab-Israeli perception that would eventually be needed in stronger doses to nail down a just and durable peace.

The return to healthier ties among Cairo, Damascus and the PLO sets the stage for new peace drives. If into this essential trinity one throws in Amman, Riyadh, Kuwait, Baghdad and Algiers, one has the necessary unanimity of views in the Arab World to press ahead with bold initiatives for peace. And as all parties seem now to agree, the next step must be a big one and a broad one.

The Cairo-Damascus rapprochement does not mean that the Arab World is agreed on the strategy of Kissinger and Sadat, and is ready to come forth with a barrage of Sinai agreements. What it does mean, however, is that the Sadat approach is reintegrated into the mainstream of Arab thinking, and will no longer be the automatic object of derision and damnation in various Arab forums. We have condemned the Sinai agreement and would do so again today. But the agreement has been signed and it is now a part of history that has to be studied instead of just abused.

The dark cloud hanging over this scenario, however, is the bleak realization that peace is a two-way street, bleak in this instance because Israel has not yet offered any signs that it is prepared to take the big, broad and bold steps for peace. While the concept of step-by-step in the minds of Kissinger and Sadat is predicated upon short-term tactical moves within the framework of a long-term general peace agreement, the Israelis view the step-by-step approach as the reality of peace they so ardently profess to seek. So in the end, the step-by-step approach for Israel turns out to be a cruel substitute for peace, and continues to be a source of discord within the Arab World.

Henry Kissinger may be heavyhanded and ruthless, but we do not think he is consciously cruel. If he is interested in helping the Middle East see a state of real peace, he has the opportunity today to build upon the facts of his step-by-step approach. To do this, however, he need not spend much time in Arab capitals, but rather should make the heroic effort to see how far the Israelis are ready to go for peace. The stage in the Arab World has long been set for an overall agreement with the Israelis, and there are strong indications that the PLO is also prepared to assume its major political role in such a process. The momentum of the Riyadh conference should now be harnessed to end the Lebanese conflict and then see how serious a will for peace there really is in Israel.



ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Friday dealt with the United Nations Security Council's debate on Palestine and the Riyadh conference, in which Egypt and Syria agreed to patch up their differences.

Al Rai says the agreement among the chambers of commerce in the occupied West Bank to stage a strike coincided with the United Nations Security Council's resumed debate on a report by the 20-nation United Nations committee calling for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories according to a set timetable.

The paper says, leaving aside the oppression, torture and imprisonment of Arab youths in Israeli jails, dubbed by the United Nations committees as inhuman and contrary to United Nations principles, we now find before us the insistence by the Israeli occupation authorities to impoverish the Arab inhabitants, by methods that also contravene international laws and practices, and which aim at uprooting the Arabs from their homes by starving them after methods of oppression and torture had failed.

Among these methods of impoverishment, Al Rai says, was the devaluation of the Israeli pound many times in one year, which means robbing the Arab national of his possessions by an amount equal to the rate of devaluation; and immediately after the numerous kinds of taxes imposed, the recent value added tax came to close off before the Arabs all available ways of comfortable life.

Referring to Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf's speech at the Security Council debate Thursday, Al Rai says Sherif Abdul Hamid reviewed the vividly clear rights of the Palestinians in their homeland together with the vividly clear Israeli falseness and aggression against this homeland, and called on the Security Council to shoulder its full duty in asserting these rights and halting this falsehood, thus enabling the people of Palestine to exercise their right of self-determination as indicated by U.N. resolutions.

The paper finally says that when debating the question of peace in the Middle East, the United Nations should turn from its Byzantine debate and take action, so as to curb aggression even for one moment.

On the same subject, Al Shaab says that irrespective of what resolution the Security Council might pass after this debate — if ever the United States' veto allowed it to be passed — the Council in particular will remain mainly if not fully responsible for the escalation of the crisis in the Middle East, because of the Council's inaction towards the Israeli occupation and despite the long list of United Nations resolutions that condemn the occupation and call for Israeli evacuation from Arab territories.

"The Security Council has committed a great and historic fault by taking too lightly the aggressive practices that resulted in further complicating the situation

and in the flare-up of successive explosions, including the October War, from all of which the world community has greatly suffered," the paper concludes.

Al Dustour applauds the successful conclusion of the Riyadh conference which put an end to Syrian-Egyptian differences and "aligned the two countries in the field of joint Arab action."

The paper infers four important points from the Riyadh joint communiqué. First, military action for liberating the occupied Arab lands was not excluded in any case, on the strength of setting a special Egyptian-Syrian political-military committee to determine the requirements of a military strategy for liberation. Second, the political action pertaining to liberation has entered the stage of coordination and crystallization between Damascus and Cairo. Third, a summit meeting between Presidents Assad and Sadat

was likely to take place soon after the joint committee submits recommendations on its findings to the presidents. Fourth, the role of the Arab League has gained more weight than at any time before.

Seizing the same thread, Al Thawra of Damascus stressed the importance of Arab solidarity as a national and pan-Arab necessity, for which Syria had always called and worked.

By adopting definite points for the revival of Arab solidarity on the basis of the Rabat Summit resolutions, the four-nation communiqué in Riyadh was considered by the paper as a significant step towards building up the appropriate climate for the revival of Arab solidarity as a fundamental and important weapon in the present stage, as it had also been in previous stages.

Due for completion in 1979

Massive increase of traffic prompts building of new Amman airport

By Cliff Bale

Special to the Jordan Times

A ten-fold increase in passenger traffic is predicted for the coming twenty years, as Jordan consolidates its economic strength. This clearly indicates that the present civil airport will be totally inadequate in the not-too-distant future.

The answer is to build a new international airport to meet the rise in demand, which is already stretching the resources of the present airport.

The project to build the new airport is one of the priorities of the five-year plan, part of attempts to improve Jordan's economic infrastructure.

Amman International Airport will be located at Jiza, 25 kilometres south of the capital. Already under construction, it should be ready in early 1979.

The 21,000 dunum site will dwarf the present one. Two 3,660 metre runways, capable of taking Alia's fleet of Boeing 747 Jumbo jets, as well as those of other air-

lines flying to Amman, will form the core of the site. Work is already underway on the first, and the second will be started this summer.

A grandiose terminal building has been designed to handle incoming and outgoing passengers. The pedestrian rectangular structure of the West will give way to an intricate, but functional building, looking more like an elegant Eastern architectural feature than a reception area.

Designers have left room for further projects, such as the construction of recreation areas and hotels.

Money started to flow into the project last year, as the International Bechtel Corporation, the managers, started work.

The American company received the contract for the lucrative JD40 million project after the international consulting consortium of Rhein-Ruhr, Bechtel and Dar Al Handasah completed initial designs in 1974. Now Bechtel assumes responsibility for management, supervision and re-design of required parts.

Undoubtedly the present airfield will be underutilized from 1979 but only a few years ago it was impossible to foresee the mass increase in traffic coming in wake of the economic boom.

Ministry of Transport officials confidently predict that the International Airport will overcome possible bottlenecks faced by present airport, and will handle with ease the 5 million passengers expected in 1995.

Contracts have still to be allocated for some of the projects. Great opportunities are open for both Arab and international companies, Mr. Murwan Abu Zahra, chief of the engineering department of the Ministry of Transport stated.

In the meantime the present civil airport must cope with the ever-increasing traffic. A total of 560,000 passengers passed through it in 1975, already quite considerable for an airport which only saw the occasional flight ten years ago.

The increase started to seriously worry planners, with the result that projects were drawn up to enable the airport to cope with the

Exchange Rates

Following are the official change rates at the close of business day yesterday. The figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar : 333.0 33

U.K. sterling : 593.0 59

French franc : 70.4 71

Swiss franc : 134.2 135

German mark : 129.6 130

Iraqi dinar : 938.0 942

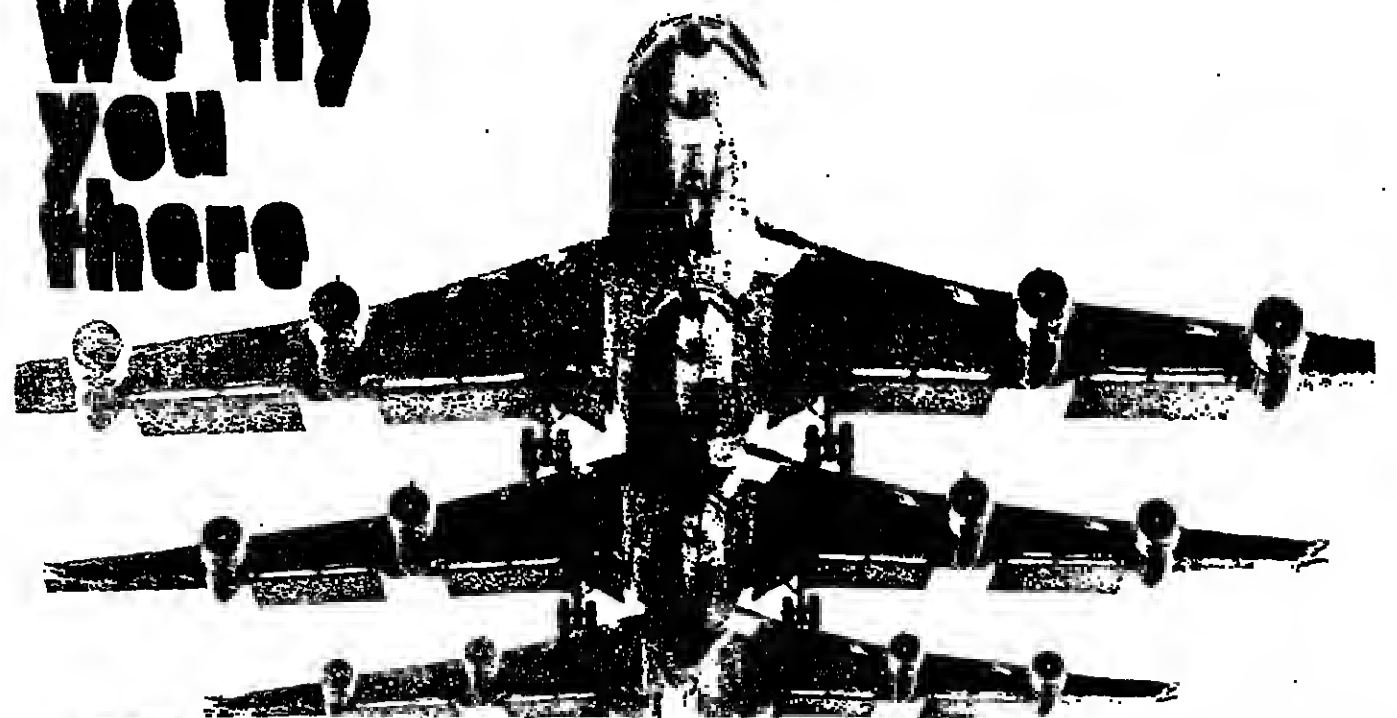
Syrian pound : 80.8 81

Egyptian pound : 488.0 491

Lebanese pound : 116.0 117

U.A.E. dirham : 83.7 84

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JEDDAH	RIYADH	DHAHRAN	MEDINA	TABUK	ISTANBUL
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pletion in
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Colombia's democracy attributed to fear of another "Violencia, Chile"

He is the various groups in towns and in the countryside can be traced directly back to the liberal-conservative civil war of the 1950s—known as "Violencia"—when hundreds of armed bands roamed the country.

But they have changed ideologically since those days becoming more Marxist-oriented and ideologically defined, whether they be admirers of Castro, Maoist-line communism, or Chairman Mao, Dr. Bayona says.

"Nobody kills for the liberals or the conservatives these days. The country is becoming polarised on class lines," he says.

Nobody seriously expects the guerrillas to try to come marching down from the mountains in the near future. Not even the guerrillas want another "Violencia"—the last one took an estimated 300,000 lives.

But in the southern city of Cali, a well-informed journalist—no admirer of the guerrillas since he himself has been threatened with death by them—said that there rural columns roam freely in three neighbouring departments and that their urban infrastructure is extremely well-organised.

Another journalist, Herman Uribe, of the Bogotá daily *El Espectador*, reported that:

"The guerrilla domain has been expanding slowly but progressively in urban centres and the countryside to reach the situation in which various municipalities are directly under the control of extremist elements.

"For many years the army has been clamouring for some indications of social progress in these areas, always with negative results. Some time ago military engineers sent out men to build roads, bridges and schools, but this work had to be suspended because funds were withdrawn."

In the Magdalena area the major guerrilla group is the pro-Moscow FARC (Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces). Around Cali it is the pro-Castro People's Liberation Army (ELN).

At least 15 people—security forces, guerrillas and innocents caught in crossfire—have been killed in rural guerrilla actions during the past month.

Some guerrilla units are armed with weapons more advanced than those used by the Colombian army, military sources say.

Funds for arms purchases come from the now traditional Latin American guerrilla tactics of bank robberies and kidnappings for ransom—Eric Leupin, honorary Dutch consul in Cali, has been held for 15 months.

The kidnapping business took a grim new turn earlier this year with the first cold-blooded murder.

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Mao's wife prepares militia for power struggle

TAIPEI, June 25, (AFP). — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse Tung's wife Chiang Ching and her radical groups are equipping city militia forces in over 20 major cities in China with automatic weapons it was reported here Thursday.

Quoting intelligence and other sources on the Chinese mainland the Nationalist General News Agency said Chairman Mao's wife was actively expanding the strength of the militia in preparation for a power struggle after Mr. Mao's death.

In Shanghai it said Chiang Ching has organised more than one million militiamen, the forces mostly factory workers are stationed all over the city to maintain social order, it said.

The militia forces function like garrison troops and are responsible for public security the report said. It said Shanghai's militia has gained equal status with the regular troops in military training and equipment.

CNA quoted observers here as saying the radical groups recent expansion of the militia system serves as an open warning to the supporters of the ousted Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Communist broadcasts have been giving prominence to the militia's increased surveillance of "bad elements" and "class enemies" amid city residents and travellers, the CNA report said.

Reunified Vietnam emerges as "Socialist Republic of Vietnam"

HANOI, June 25 (Agencies) — Reunified Vietnam will probably be known in future as the "Socialist Republic of Vietnam" and its flag will be that of the North — red with a gold star.

These proposals were made today to the 492-member national assembly, whose first session opened yesterday, by the presidium of the assembly.

Like the flag the nation's emblem, made up of a cog-wheel symbolising industry, two ears of rice representing agriculture, and a star — is that of the former North Vietnam.

The national anthem "Hien quan ca" (Hymn of the Marching Army), which was composed in 1945 in North Vietnam and was originally the marching song of the Vietnam, will now be the anthem for the reunited country.

The assembly was said to be the highest authority in the new country.

The new assembly will be known as the "Sixth Legislature" in order to show "the continuity of the state through the different phases of the revolutionary struggle" (There have already been five legislatures in North Vietnam).

Finally, Saigon, which will officially become Ho Chi Minh city, will retain no special status such as, for example the country's economic capital.

Hanoi, now the capital of the unified nation, is also described as the "political, economic and cultural centre of the whole country."

Moves to unite Vietnam for the first time in more than 10 years have gathered pace since communist forces overwhelmed South

Vietnam 14 months ago.

The opening of the assembly, whose members were chosen in national elections in April, has been prepared for in repeated meetings of leaders from North and South.

Vietnam is struggling to emerge from the ruins of decades of war. Vietnamese officials say the economy of the south is crippled, and although factories are reopening, raw materials are lacking. The scale of the problems facing the new government can be gauged from the \$3,250 million which

the North says it was promised by the United States for reconstruction Washington has denied such promise.

A prominent South Vietnamese official Nguyen Van Hieu, has told reporters the country faced huge social and medical as well as economic problems after the war.

But despite the problems, little gloom was evident in radio Hanoi's live commentary on the opening of the assembly today. Millions of Vietnamese were following the proceedings, it said.

Ali, Inoki combat today

TOKYO, June 25, (AFP). — A spokesman for world heavyweight boxing champion Mohammed Ali admitted tonight that an alleged last-minute deal that the winner take all in Ali's martial arts clash with Japanese wrestler Antonio Inoki was a publicity hoax.

The original contract, under which Ali will take \$6.1 million for Saturday's combat and Inoki two million dollars still stood, the spokesman said.

The rules were announced today for the 15-round clash.

The referee and two judges will award five points to the winner of each round, with one to four points for his opponent.

If a round is judged drawn, each man will receive five points.

Ali and Inoki can wear boxing trunks or wrestling tights, and may fight bare-footed if they like.

They can wear boxing gloves, protective karate gloves, or bandages or they may use bare knuckles.

A decision can be won either by points, a knock-out, a pin-down with two shoulders on the floor, an abandon or by a technical knock-out.

The following acts will be considered fouls:

- To hit below the belt with a fist.
- To miss any part of the body with an elbow.
- To hit a vital part.
- Butting with the head.
- Jabbing, sticking or gouging eyes with a finger or open glove.
- Punching or attacking after being broken up by the referee.
- Blows to the back of the neck or side of the belly.
- Chops with a bare fist, as customarily used in wrestling.
- Punches to the throat or Adam's apple.

The spokesman for Muhammad Ali explained that for publicity's sake, he had consented to Inoki's challenge that the purse should be \$10 million with the winner taking all.

The Caucasus, Sochi

Many poems have been written about the Caucasus, because it is a very poetic land. It is beautiful in a different way at different seasons and even at a different time of day. The Alpine meadows, snow-capped mountains, quiet and clear streams and tranquil valleys.

It was precisely in this land that the first health resorts in this country have appeared. Already back in 1717 G. Shober, Physician in Ordinary and special emissary of Peter I, went to the Northern Caucasus to examine the curative waters in its numerous springs. The tsar's court learned that the local inhabitants used these waters a long time ago already to cure various diseases. But it took nearly 100 years before a special governmental decree declared in 1883 the town Goryachiy Vody (Hot Waters) a health resort. (It is now named Pyatigorsk).

The first holiday-makers who decided to go to Mineralnye Vody (Mineral Waters) were, however, had to unpack, because an epidemic of plague broke out in Northern Caucasus and raged there for 5 years. The first patients arrived there officially only in the 1898-1909 season. Since then the fame of this health resort rapidly spread all over Russia and far beyond its borders. This fame was earned for the resort by its curative spots.

Over 130 mineral water springs of the most diverse composition are to be found in the comparatively small territory in the Caucasus. Four balneological health resorts have been built on their basis.

This part of the Caucasus is not only a curative but a literary reservation of Russia as well. Alexander Pushkin, Vissarion Belinsky and Nikolai Ogarev used to come there. Vladimir Mayakovsky recited his verses at the building of Lermontov's Gallery.

But Lermontov is the main pride of that land. "I love Caucasus as the sweet song of my Motherland!" these words of the poet are hewn in stone at the Shrine of Air in Kislovodsk.

Yes, he loved this land as a sweet song. But his song also ended in this land. The sad griffons at the foothills of the Mashuk Mt. — where the poet was killed in a duel in 1841 — are the incarnation of grief.

A beautiful panorama of the mountain ranges of the Greater Caucasus opens from the summit of the Mashuk Mt. (994 metres). From it, if the weather is good, one can see in the south the twin-peaked Elbrus — the highest mountain in Europe. It rises 5,642 m. above sea level. Now a 100-metre-high TV tower has been in-

talled on its summit.

Grain crops and grapes blossom again on the lavish soil of the Caucasus.

This part of Russia is also known in many countries thanks to its excellent wines which have absorbed the crystal purity of the mountain air and the warmth of the lavish sun. Stavropol wines have won high awards at many international competitions and exhibitions.

The Black Sea coast of the Caucasus is a land of subtropical climate, wooded mountains, hiking and dozens of hotels and vacation houses here.

The sanatoriums and vacation homes of greater Sochi stretch for many kilometers along the shore.

The coastal line south of Sochi belongs to the Georgian Republic. This is one of the most attractive resort areas in the USSR for such gems as Gagra, with its green parks and beautiful palm trees growing at the water's edge, the unique lake Ritsa, located high in the mountains, and Pitsunda, new developments situated beside a primordial pine forest.

Hundreds of thousands of people spend their vacations on the Black Sea coast of Georgia each year, bathing in the warm sea, climbing in the wooded mountains, and visiting orchards and tea plantations, enjoying the wonderful combination of modern conveniences and national colour.

Sochi is the major health resort on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus.

The first holiday hotel was built in the subtropical park here in 1903. It was called the Caucasian Riviera. At present there are clo-

se to one hundred sanatoriums of this resort centre undergoes a change. Everything here is conducive to rest and relaxation.

One can only wonder at Sochi's rapid expansion. The beaches, sanatoriums and health camps greet Sochi stretch for many kilometers along the coast.

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Gandhi: Emergency gains are more economic than political

NEW DELHI, June 15 (AFP) — Under the present state of emergency India's gains are economic rather than political, Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said today.

In an interview with the Indian News Agency, Samachar, to mark the first anniversary of the declaration of emergency, Mrs. Gandhi said the most important task for India today was to be united and strong enough to tackle its economic problems and to withstand pressures and threats from outside.

Asked if India could progress only under emergency, Mrs. Gandhi said, "obviously emergency cannot continue for ever. At the same time, we have to ensure that conditions are created for a meaningful democracy, which reaches all sections of our people."

The Prime Minister added that emergency had brought discipline in many sectors.

Mrs. Gandhi stated that opposition in India had been subdued under the emergency but it had not been vanquished. Within the country, she said opposition was still trying to create confusion and divert people from their task of economic development.

Referring to India's enemies abroad, she said, "in their eyes the (Indian) government can never be right. With a few exceptions they are the elements which opposed my father and his policies throughout his life."

Dangers facing the country from abroad had not diminished. She asserted that a "prominent member" of the ruling party in a European country had recently said that "they would do their best to humble India."

Mrs. Gandhi recalled how some foreign countries had opposed India during the Bangladesh war, despite the fact she visited many countries to explain the situation.

To mark the first anniversary of the emergency, the ruling Congress Party has organised public meetings in various parts of the country. The meetings are due to be addressed by prominent leaders on the country's achievement during the past year.

Soviet magazine sued for libel

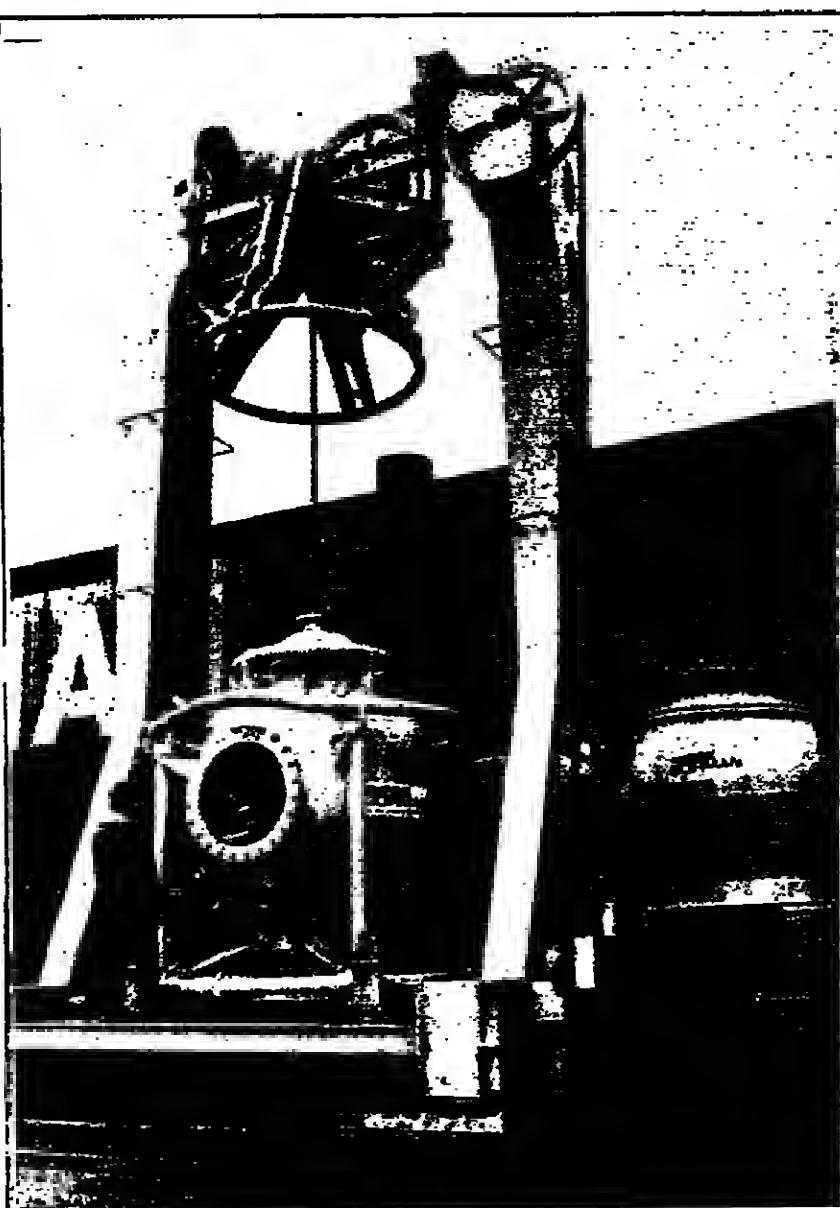
MOSCOW, June 25 (AFP) — Alfred Friendly correspondent here of the U.S. news weekly Newsweek, today became the second person in a week, and perhaps only the second in history, to sue the official Soviet publication Litteraturnaya Gazeta for libel.

Mr. Friendly said his suit seeks to compel the magazine to retract published charges that he is an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and force it to print an apology.

Litteraturnaya Gazeta published two articles accusing three U.S. journalists here, George Krinsky of the Associated Press, Christopher Wren of the New York Times and Mr. Friendly, of working for the U.S. intelligence agency.

It cited "letters from readers" as proof of the accusation.

A few days ago, Soviet poet Victor Oudin, a member of the Soviet Writers' Union, also sued Litteraturnaya Gazeta for libel following a series of satirical articles published by the magazine.



NEW BRITISH DEEP DIVING COMPLEX — A new deep saturation diving unit claimed to be "probably the most versatile diving complex in the world" was unveiled recently. Designed for a working depth of 200 metres, the unit consists of three basic components: a deck compression chamber, a submersible compression chamber (left) for normal diving operations and a submarine rescue module (right). The submersible compression chamber can be used for working two divers and/or an attendant for saturation or short 'bounce' dives. It is hoisted and lowered over the stern of a ship using a special gantry and winch that combines a lifting cable and 'umbilical' cord carrying gas and electricity. The submarine rescue module can be secured to the bottom of the submersible when required for rescue of personnel from a bottomed submarine. It has a separate hydraulic winch for lowering the chamber onto a submarine escape hatch.

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani

Jordan's Labour Productivity

Although the classical theory of economic growth presents only a partial explanation of economic development, there is a tendency among economists to agree that the growth in real GNP is determined by improvement in the nation's resources and the "environment" in which they operate. More specifically, economists tend to accept the following as major growth-determining factors: 1) quantity and quality of human resources 2) quantity and quality of natural resources 3) accumulation of capital 4) specialisation and scale of production 5) rate of technological progress and finally, 6) environmental factors.

This week I will be discussing the first and maybe the most fundamental factor in achieving economic growth. That is the productivity of labour. In general the chief factors determining human resource productivity include: the time spent at actual work, the education, health, and skills of workers, and the managerial and organisational aspects at the workplace.

I recognise the many writings about the high and favourable evaluation of the role of Jordanians in the successful progress of the Jordanian economy. Some even attribute the big rise in the GNP to the efficiency of Jordanians in executing economic projects. But I believe strongly that the productivity of Jordanians can be increased measurably if the current prevailing work conditions change and a new and modern industrial relation system is put into work, which would improve the work atmosphere and smooth communications between workers and employers.

First of all, I think Jordan needs to formulate a comprehensive national labour policy aimed at improving the economic condition of the labour force and expanding the capacity of Jordanians to produce and to contribute to the increase in real GNP. With the establishment of the ministry of labour, I think this can initiate the first steps in this direction and invite experts to set up a programme to study the current work conditions at large private enterprises and public institutions.

I am sure that this kind of investigation would conclude that the poor productivity of manual labour is due to the poor and miserable working conditions that prevail. Any visitor to the port of Aqaba, for example, would notice the slow-motion type of work by these poor workers who lack the most necessary requirements at the workplace.

Health care units, sanitary facilities, clean places to sit and eat, proper tools and equipment, are all lacking at the port. All these, if made available, in my opinion would improve the spirit of workers, who would produce more in each one hour of work. This is just one example of the poor physical conditions; in addition there is the poor industrial relations between managers and workers, which worsens the most valuable element in production — the work spirit and commitment. We need to enhance work ethics and good morale on the part of labour, to strengthen workers' commitments toward their work and to respect and honour their contracts.

Another observation worth of discussing is the absence of job-descriptions in almost every job in Jordan. By the term job-description, I mean to define and identify the duties, responsibilities and rights of workers who perform a job. Usually in Jordan, and most developing nations, we take for granted the general responsibilities without spelling out all the duties, rights, and role of workers. This situation leads in turn to more looseness in applying the work roles, and to more confusion about what duties are included and are not included in the job.

The consequences of the absence of such job-descriptions is quite clear in many institutions, both private and public. In many cases you don't find the employees at their place and you have to wait a long time waiting and coming back again and again until you get your work completed. I think a new look at the national labour policy is urgently needed to correct the current conditions and increase the productivity of our labour resources.

Partners in Development

Mobilization of domestic resources and amelioration of inflationary pressures

PART III

CURRENT AND EXPECTED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VICISSITUDES OF INFLATIONARY PRESSURES

When discussing the social and economic effects of inflationary pressures, two points come to mind: first, the effects are so entwined that it is difficult to separate one from the other, and, second, some current effects are not the outcome of inflationary pressures alone but of a host of other factors. This renders the task of delineating the contribution of inflationary pressures to one particular effect more difficult. Despite these limitations, an attempt will be made at singling out and discussing the most visible effects.

(1) Inequitable Redistribution of Income:

By income we mean here real income, or the purchasing power of nominal income. Although income distribution data are not available, one can still trace certain redistribution effects. For instance, government employees earn less now than they did in 1973 because the increase in their nominal incomes has been less than proportionate to the increase in prices. While a government employee then earned twice as much as a skilled worker, the picture has been almost reversed. Moreover, the redistribution effect has had its negative impact on landlords, especially owners of old houses. Rental laws are designed to favour tenants by fixing rents to the amounts originally contracted.

The redistribution effect is not confined to employees, retired persons or landlords, but extends to rural residents. It is conjectured here that incomes are redistributed from rural to urban centres, particularly to the capital Amman. Most variable income-earning activities are local there.

However, inflation-induced redistribution should not be categorically frowned upon. Evidence shows that the relative incomes of blue-collar workers are surpassing those of white-collar employees. This will narrow the income differential between the two groups and thus abate one of the basic incentives for conventional education. More people will thus seriously reconsider their future careers, to the advantage of supporting the supply of skilled workers in Jordan.

(2) Intensification of Internal Migration:

Since its establishment, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has been suffering from forced & voluntary migration. The first was engendered by Israeli occupation in both 1948 and 1967, placing additional heavy burdens on already limited resources. Voluntary migration, still awaiting rigorous analysis, may be attributable to income differentials between rural and urban areas and to differences in the levels of available social services. Inflationary pressures which accentuate such differences have actually contributed to voluntary migration.

Massive voluntary migration exerts further economic and social pressures on both rural and urban sectors. Rural areas suffer from a chronic shortage of labour needed for implementation of development projects, while urban centres complain about the unbearable cost of overcrowding. The Amman area has been expanding horizontally (and soon vertically), harbouring as it does over 50% of the total population of the East Bank. This pattern of population distribution is inimical to growth as well as to effective economic performance.

(3) Intensification of the Housing Shortage:

In 1974, preliminary data estimated the demand for average-family housing units as 16,600, while the market supplied only 4,000. Excess demand jumped from 12,600 units in 1974 to approximately 15,000 in 1975. Inflation is partly responsible for this chronic shortage in housing because it boosted the price of land, construction materials and labour wages. Rental laws (which stipulate fixed rents) have caused the average yield on housing investment to decline.

On the demand side, constant internal migration partially caused by the redistributive effect of inflation, urbanisation and high birth rates are blamed for spurring demand for housing. Unless constructive and fast solutions are adopted to cope with the housing problem, it is expected that the problem will assume unwieldy proportions.

(4) Increase in the Bargaining Power of Labour:

The bargaining power of labour depends on a combination of social and economic variables. The current situation in the labour

market, which is coloured by a brisk demand for Jordanian labour both at home and abroad, has given an impetus to labour's claims. Labourers are now more vocal in demanding higher wages and better working conditions. Should current conditions continue to prevail in the near future, pressures for labour for higher wage levels will intensify.

(5) Increase in the Contribution of Services to GDP:

The Five Year Plan anticipates that the contribution of the services sectors to gross domestic product (GDP) will decline from 64.8% in 1974 to 55.9% in 1980. It is expected that the services sector will grow by an average annual rate of 8.6%, while the material output sectors will grow at a rate of 21.1% per annum over the Plan period. In short, economic planners expect that the services sectors will grow in aggregate at a slower pace and that their relative contribution to GDP will decline.

Glancing at the distribution of the Plan's investment expenditures among the services and material output sectors, we note that the share of the first is JD 355.7 million (48.5%) and the second JD 409.3 million (53.5%). Such a distribution is not compatible with the claim that the contribution of services to GDP will decline to 55.9%, unless we assume that the incremental capital output ratio in services is higher than in real output. Such an assumption may prove to be heroic. Although it is true that services include low productive activities such as government buildings, health and education, it is also true that real output includes electricity and water projects which are not directly productive.

If prices continue to rise at 12% during the Plan period, if the current economic "open policy" succeeds in attracting foreign investment, and if Amman becomes a regional financial and commercial centre, growth will certainly be skewed towards services. Most of the private sectors' investments will concentrate on such areas as hotels, office space, housing, restaurants, trade, intermediation, banking and insurance. This will certainly cause services to grow at rates higher than those envisaged by the Plan.

(6) Higher Demand for Consumption and Consumer Credit:

Undoubtedly, the shift in parameters in both labour and commodity

markets will influence banking management. Moreover, exogenous variables embodied in inflationary pressures will cause radical changes in the method and structure of credit.

On the one hand, the urbanisation movement, coupled with economic openness and with the transfer of income through the sales of land by thrifty to myopic persons will all reinforce the proclivity to consume, particularly with regard to durable consumer goods. The guaranteed result will be a continuous increase in the demand for credit, and a consumer credit system similar to that in developed economies will emerge. Early signs of this development are already apparent, and evidence can be obtained by comparing the change in the size of documentary credits and bills discounted. Another factor which will bolster the demand for consumer credit is the diffusion of the "demonstration effect".

On the other hand, inflation has had its impact on investment and portfolio diversification decisions. Since 1973, individuals have become more conscious of return differentials on different types of assets; they have a dearer conception of the interest rates term structure and of the difference between real and nominal rates of interest.

Such an awareness has a positive impact on the ability of monetary authorities to control credit and other monetary variables, particularly through open market operations once the Amman Financial Market is established. However, greater awareness may, in an environment of narrow and thin portfolios, evince a "Ratchet effect" in the commodity market and further support expenditure on consumer goods. The inclination of people to play down the role of cash in their portfolios may encourage the tendency to substitute it for durable goods. The effects of such a process on the balance of trade are too obvious to discuss.

(7) Radical Changes in the Labour Force Composition:

Because of the continuous rise in prices and the lag of nominal wages behind prices, the outflow of labour to neighbouring Arab countries will continue. The ties between Jordan and these countries leave Jordan with no practical alternative on the demand side. Any labourer who realises that the wage differential between

Jordan and abroad is large enough to cover the cost of emigration will tend to leave. Most emigrants are young and skilled males because social customs still frown upon emigration by women. Those who prefer to stay behind tend to be either highly paid or older individuals. Their supply of labour is backward sloping because they put a high price tag on leisure, thus making it difficult to employ them intensively.

The possible alternatives for coping with the labour shortage thus lie mainly on the supply side. This can be done by intensifying and expanding training programmes, encouraging women to enter the labour force, and importing labour. Women labourers are expected to increase because of concentrated government campaigns and because of the decline in household real incomes at a time when the cost of maintaining households is increasing. Moreover, importing labour, though objectionable, is already being carried out, particularly for manual jobs. Thus the composition of the labour force is expected to change in such a manner as will allow for greater participation by women and foreigners. This necessitates new social attitudes and legislation.

Reviewing the social and economic effects of inflationary pressures cited above, one may conclude that they are a package deal. There are negative changes embodied in the rising cost of living, inequitable redistribution of income, increase in the internal and external migration of labour, intensification of the housing shortage, and the boost in consumption.

The positive effects are reflected in the wider inculcation of banking habits, the reinforced ability of monetary authorities to stabilise economic fluctuations, and the increased participation of women in the labour force.

There is a third category of neutral effects whose direction and magnitude can not be adequately judged at this time. These are the greater contribution of services to GDP, the strengthening of labour's bargaining power and the importation of foreign labourers. However, it may be worth mentioning at this point that certain precautionary and anticipatory measures are required in order to hedge against the vicissitudes of these effects and to redirect them towards the good of the economy.

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

Chinese early warning reduces quake casualties

HONG KONG, June 25, (AFP) — Chinese authorities correctly forecast two strong earthquakes in Yunnan province last month, enabling tens of thousands of people to be moved to safe areas, the New China News Agency reported Thursday.

Chinese seismological departments gave earthquake warnings eight minutes before the first shock.

The agency said that precautionary measures were taken which greatly reduced casualties and losses.

The two earthquakes, one of magnitude 7.5 and the other of magnitude 7.6 occurred at 8:23 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on May 29.

NCNA said that upon getting the warning, leading party and government organs of Lungling county, the epicenter of the quake immediately cut off electricity power to prevent fires.

Communes were warned by telephone that the population should stay out of doors that night.

A party official in Hsiangta commune fired three warning shots.

"Hearing the agreed signal, the commune peasants at once evacuated their houses. Among the population of over 3,010 in the Hsiangta commune, two people died an old peasant and a child and one person was severely injured."

NCNA recalled that at Tali in western Yunnan on March 16, 1925 more than 3,600 people died and countless others were injured in a magnitude 7 earthquake.

The agency said that personnel in the seismological office in Lungling county had concluded that a strong quake was imminent. Their forecast was based on an earlier prediction by the National and Kunming Seismological Bureaus and the unusual fluctuation observed in the telluric anomaly of radon content in water and macroseismic phenomena that preceded the quake.

NCNA said that after the quake help and relief supplies arrived in a continuous stream from Peking as well as from many provinces and cities and other places in Yunnan province.

The Agency reported that the injured had received treatment and houses were being rebuilt. Temporary mobile stores had been set up in all villages and towns and children were reading their lessons in temporary school buildings.

"Vast tracts of newly planted rice seedlings have replaced the damage in the fields," the report said.

The Agency praised the work of worker-peasant-soldier amateur earthquake observation and prediction groups working side by side with their professional counterparts.

Spain gets \$1,000 m loan

LONDON, June 25, (R) — Negotiations are nearly completed for a loan of up to \$1,000 million to Spain from an international group of banks, financial sources said Thursday.

It will be the biggest fund loan on the international capital market for at least two years, and Spain's biggest single borrowing abroad for about 40 years, the sources said.

One banker close to the management group handling the five-year Europe currency loan said: "The final amount has not yet been set, but it will be between minimum of \$750 million and maximum of \$1,000 million."

Two United States banks, Bank of America and Manufacturers Hanover Ltd., are coordinating the loan. West German, French and Arab Banks are also taking part.

Delay of U.S. uranium shipment worries India

NEW DELHI, June 25 (AFP) — Delay by the United States in shipping enriched uranium to India is causing concern, Indian Atomic Power Authority chairman J.C. Shah, said today.

If a minimum supply of nine tons of enriched uranium is not received by the end of August the output at the Indian power station at Tarapur, near Bombay, might have to be reduced to conserve existing stocks, he said.

Pointing out that shipment were being held up by influential groups in the U.S. who saw uranium supplies to India as a threat to U.S. security.

India's annual requirement of enriched uranium is about 20 tons. One shipment of three tons was expected from the U.S. last December with another in April but both have been held up following objections from the U.S. nuclear regulatory commission.

Ballads stir extremists in war-torn Northern Ireland

NORTHERN IRE-
"Sunday morning
ve. "Took along

it's a beautiful
t a taig (Catholic)

it's a beautiful
bang Bloody Sun-

beautiful day."

anted by North-
testants, comm-
y Sunday," the si-
oman Catholics in
ur years ago.

sectarian hatreds
this British provin-
rmol for more th-
nd shows no sign

testant majority,
Scottish colonists
y London three
want the province

The mainly Ro-
Irish Republican
s to unite the pro-
bouring Irish Re-
is overwhelmingly

o, have their son-
these are less ov-
more songs of re-

is reserved for
and's ancient con-
ave until now sup-
ion of the provin-
strong Protest-
themselves "loy-

s are tinged with
ness that colours
re—praise for si-
an exhortation to
he barricades.

rossmaglen," a big
tholic bars and
local speakas-

IRA's "Provisio-"
guerrillas arou-
in South Armagh
dozens of "Brit

een killed in the

len the fire burns
c flame will never

ou hear the battle

"It will be the boys and men
of Crossmaglen."

Many of the songs, often laced
with sentimentality about moth-
ers and sons and fallen heroes,
might sound nawkish anywhere
else. But not in Northern Ireland
where sudden death, violence and
vengeance are everyday happen-
ings.

The lyrics on both sides per-
petuate the myths that have kept
Protestant and Catholic at each
other's throat for centuries.

Clearly, too, they are part of
the propaganda machinery used
by extremists on both sides. The
IRA openly sells glossy-sleeved
albums, frequently recorded and
produced in Dublin, at its rund-
own Belfast "publicity centre."

The IRA's sworn enemies, the
Protestant Ulster Volunteer
Force (UVF) have clandestinely
produced at least two albums of
songs celebrating Protestant vic-
tories in which the message is often
clear: "The only good Catholic
is a dead one."

Most of the songs urging sec-
tarian bloodshed aren't recorded,
but are sung in clubs. Record de-
aler Billy McBirney, known in
Belfast as "Mr. Music," stressed:
"We wouldn't touch with a bar-
gepole anything that's... likely to
make things worse."

The songs are churned out with
a speed that could make profes-
sional music men envious. When
three top IRA men escaped from
Dublin's Mountjoy Prison in Oc-
tober 1973 in a hijacked helicop-
ter, a lengthy ballad recounting
their daring breakout was being
sung in Catholic areas within ho-
urs.

"The troubles" have spawned a
music and record boom in Belfast.
McBirney, who runs his own re-
cording studio, said: "Record and
tape sales have doubled in the
last three years."

"What's really boosted the bu-
siness is that most people stay in
at nights because of the violence,
so they buy more records than
ever before to entertain them-
selves."

McBirney, a fresh-faced, grey-
haired 45-year-old Catholic, has
been detained twice by security
forces on suspicion of having IRA
connections, but was released bo-
th times. Four years ago, uniden-
tified gunmen pumped four bul-

lets into him in a street ambush,
wounding him in the arms and
legs.

The music boom has meant fat
profits for Belfast's three record-
ing studios, McBirney and the
100 other record dealers. The
city's musicians also make mon-
ey cutting discs for both sides.

"They're happy just making
good money," McBirney explai-
ned. "Some of them have recorded
IRA songs one day and Protestant
ones the next."

"Anyway, what's the differ-
ence? The songs are an emotional
outlet for people. If they're sing-
ing about it, they're not likely to
be out on the streets shooting
and fighting."

Sectarian killings and other vi-
olence has stopped many people
from leaving the comparative sa-
fety of their own areas in Belfast.
So the city's social life revolves
now around the clubs and shebe-
ens that flourish inside the patch-
work of feuding neighbourhoods.
They do a roaring trade seven ni-
ghts a week.

The shebeens, often run by gu-
errilla groups, have sprung up on
back streets. They're usually in
houses or offices whose occupants
have fled or have been forced to
leave.

They glory under some bizarre
names—"The Cracked Cup"
"The Frying Pan" and "The Sore
Tooth," the latter located in what
used to be a dentist's office.

But ghetto clubs are frequent
targets for feuding terrorist gro-
ups. Musicians who often walk
the tightrope between the warr-
ing communities have several ti-
mes found themselves in trouble.

Catholics tell of the night a band
failed to show at a club frequ-
ented by IRA men. A bunch of
young gunmen drove off to a ne-
arby night spot, hijacked the
band playing there, marched them
at gunpoint with their guitars and
drums and forced them to play at
the IRA hangout.

"The Loyalist Club" is located
on a side street off the bomb-
ravaged Shankill Road, heartland
of Protestant militancy.

"Several burly 'bouncers' guard
doors. Others monitor customers
on a closed-circuit television sys-
tem.

Inside, a band plays on a stage,

dominated by a huge back-curtain
depicting the British Crown, a
Union Jack, Ulster's "Red Hand"
banner and the legend "1690"—
the symbol of Protestant domina-
tion of the province.

That was the year King Willi-
am of Orange (King Billy) defeat-
ed the Catholic army of King Ja-
mes at the Battle of the Boyne
and assured Protestant "ascendancy."

The club, packed to capacity
every night, is run by the Ulster
Defence Association (UDA), big-
gest of the Protestant paramili-
tary organisations in the provin-
ce. The building once housed a
Coca-Cola factory.

"People come here because they
know they'll be safe on a night
out," said "Tommy", one of the
club's organisers.

Across town in largely Catho-
lic Andersonstown, "The Freem-
en," a top Belfast folk group, bel-
ts out rebel songs in a noisy, sm-
oke-filled club.

Every song about the "Bloody
Brits" gets a rousing cheer. "The
audiences you get here are the
kind every performer dreams ab-
out," says a musician who plays
the club regularly. "They'll cheer
everything—so long as you tear
up the Brits and don't knock the
Provos."

One of the top toe-tappers is
"Provo Lullaby," a song about the
IRA's gunmen. It's like no lullaby
you've ever heard:

"I know the Brits they give you
trouble.

"They cause trouble everywh-
ere.

"One day you'll die and go to
heaven.

"And you'll find no British bas-
tards there."

There's one chorus line in the
song that always draws a bitt-
erly raucous response from the be-
er-guzzling audience.

"Can't you hear the bullets hum-
min'," the band sings, and 200
people bang their empty Guinness
and large bottles on the plastic-
topped tables in a crescendo of
noise that sounds uncannily like
the rattle of heavy gunfire.

The last chord is struck. The
band's lead singer thanks the audi-
ence, and says: "God Bless. See
you next week. Here's hoping you
all make it back to your beds
tonight..."



MUSIC ECHOES THE HATRED — The Freeman, a Roman Catholic folk group, sing rousing rebel songs at a club in Andersonstown, an Irish Republican Army stronghold in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Over in the Protestant ghettos, rival groups roar out songs for their side. In bars and shebeens, on the streets and at home, Northern Ireland's popular songs echo the sectarian strife which has kept the British province in bloody turmoil for more than six and a half years now.

Boom in classic car sales brings 35% price rise in 6 months

LOS ANGELES, California. (CSM) — So-called "classic" cars of the 1950s and 1960s are upsetting the theory that yesterday's automob-
iles only go down in value as the years go by.

The "classic" market is boom-
ing. The cars are cheaper than
antique models; one follower of
the trend adds: "People are hun-
gry for quality... classic cars give
an artistic lift."

Ervan Hadley, for instance, can
scarcely move out of his 1966
Thunderbird or 1960 Corvette without
"somebody wanting to know if I
will sell. They appreciate every
year in value," he says.

Then there is Warren Williams,
recently retired from Walt Disney
Studios after 38 years ("Walt was
my boss").

He bought his red Thunderbird
second hand in 1960 for \$1,800.
He recently sold it in a hurry for
\$4,500, although the Automobile
Club of Southern California had
valued it at \$6,000.

"One of the reasons I sold was

that unfortunately, people were
taking a lot of things off the car
when I left it on the street," said
Mr. Williams, explaining that the
parts are resold at high prices.

According to Richard Hebert,
public relations director of the
American Automobile Association
in Falls Church, Virginia, "even-
that highly ridiculed lemon—the
Edsel—is highly sought after. I
suppose its reverse snob appeal
because there are so few around."

Confirmation of rocketing clas-
sic-car prices comes from the
Krusc Classic Auction Corporation
in Auburn, Indiana. It claims it
sells 80 per cent of all the anti-
que, classic and special-interest
cars sold in the world.

The corporation lists its sales
at about 8,000 at 27 auctions held
across the country each year.

Sales of some classics in the
'50s and '60s are "hotter than
firecrackers" in the view of King
Charlton, auctioneer and writer of
the Krusc Green Book which
lists the going tag on antique and
classic cars.

"We sell over 100 Thunderbirds
'55, '56 and '57 two-seater mod-
els) a year. A '57 Thunderbird in

excellent condition? There is no
ceiling on it. We've sold them for
\$12,000 plus.

"Thunderbirds are increasing at
better than 10 per cent every six
months.

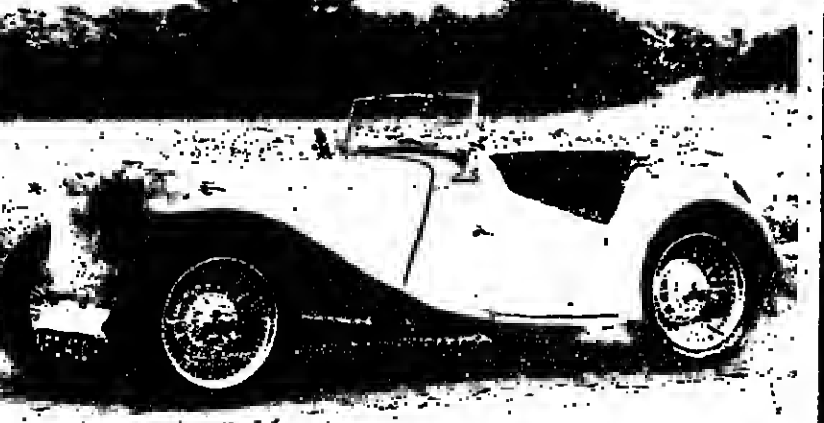
"A year ago Corvettes really
turned around. They are going at
15 per cent over what they were
last year."

Mr. Charlton also included in the
selling-well list all converti-
bles—20 per cent more than closed
cars—Chevrolet Nomads, Mark
III Lincoln Continentals, Corvairs
and MG (TC, TD, and TF models).

Interest in classic cars is grow-
ing so fast that prices have jump-
ed 35 per cent within six months
between last month's antique and
classic car swap meet at the Rose
Bowl in Pasadena, California and
the previous November meet.

What's behind this trend?
Organiser Walter Drew, pub-
lisher of the Antique Motor News
in Long Beach, Calif., says:

"It has a lot to do with the cars
of the '50s and '60s because pe-
ople can start out affording them.
They're not quite so expensive
(as antique cars)."



Vintage British TC MG ranks high with classic car buffs.

Light's TV Features

MOVIE OF THE WEEK
AND SOON THE DARKNESS

British women on a summer tour of Europe en-
terty and trouble instead of relaxation.

* — * — * — * — *

VARIETY SHOW
EUROVISION SONG CONTEST 1976

colour variety show listing Europe's top singers
for the first prize of the Eurovision contest.

* — * — * — * — *

DIRTY SALLY
I NEVER SAW THE PACIFIC

ke, having rescued a sick priest urge him to con-
fess he has set out to do after he confesses in a
weakness that he has married many couples while
ed to do so.

Where to lunch and dine Today

CHINESE restaurant
First Circle, Jebel Amman
near Abiyah School or
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ly from noon to 3.30 p.m.
and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night.

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Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh,
Amman. Tel. 22103/4.
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daily for lunch and à la
Carte. Open for lunch, 12-
3 p.m. and dinner 7-12
p.m. kindly book your ta-
ble.

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25592. Open from 7 a.m.
to 1 a.m. Restaurant,
snack bar, coffee shop,
patisseries. Oriental and
European specialities.

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Tel. 38569. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

CINEMA

RAINBOW
Telephone 25155

NORMAN WISDOM
in colour

SHOW TIMES:
3.30 — 6.00 — 9.00

Television		
& 6:	Channel 6:	
Cartoons	7:30	News in Hebrew
Arabic programme	7:45	Varieties
News in Arabic	8:30	Dirty Sally
	9:10	Variety show
Family programme	10:00	News in English
Arabic series	10:15	Movie of the week
Reportage		(On both channels)

Amman Airport		
s:	19.00	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
qaba	Arrivals:	
reif, Qrayat, Badana,	8.10	Kuwait
uf, Hakel, Jeddah	9.20	Muscat Doha
SA)	9.30	Aqaba
eirut (MEA)	9.30	Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
amascus	9.45	Karachi, Dubai
airo	9.50	Teheran
uwait (KAC)	10.25	Dhahran, Baghdad.
eneva, Brussels,	10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
amsterdam	12.35	Dhahran, Riyadh (SA)
rankfurt, Copenhagen	13.00	Damascus
ondon	17.30	Cairo
aria	18.20	Frankfurt
eddah (SA)	20.50	London (BA)

Radio		
(On 588 KHZ):		
7.00	Breakfast show	
7.30	News Bulletin	
7.45	News Reports	
8.00	Sign off	
12.00	Pop session (part I)	
13.00	News Summary	
13.03	Pop session (part II)	
14.00	News Bulletin	
14.10	Radio magazine	
14.30	Melody time	
15.00	Concert hour	
16.00	Old favourites	
16.30	Easy listening	
17.00	Pop session (part III)	
18.00	News Summary	
18.05	Listener's choice	
18.30	Varieties	
19.00	News Bulletin	
19.10	Songs	
19.30	Sign off	

Market Prices		
Apricots (small): 200—240		
Apricots (large): 140—180		
Apples (starken): 200—240		
Apples (golden): 120—170		
Apples (double red): 200—280		
Bell pepper: 200—280		
Bananas: 160—190		
Cauliflower: 80—120		
Carrots (yellow): 30—45		
Cucumbers (small): 100—140		
Cucumbers (large): 50—70		
Cherry (red): 120—180		
Eggplant (regular): 120—170		
Eggplant (large): 50—70		
Grape leaves: 180—220		
Green beans: 140—180		
Garlic (dry): 140—200		
Garlic (green): 120—180		
Hot Pepper: 160—220		
Lemon: 100—160		
Marrow (regular): 70—100		
Marrow (small): 50—70		
Musk melon: 80—100		
Orange: 100—130		
Onion (dry): 90—120		
Okra (green): 180—250		
Okra (red): 160—220		
Potatoes (local): 80—120		
Plums (red): 60—90		
Peaches: 200—240		

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:

Dr. Yousef Sammour: (63254)
Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf:
(63552)

Pharmacies:

Firas: (61912)
Central: (24217)
Habaieb: (42930)

Taxis:

Neel: (44433)
Tareq: (23024)
Jerusalem: (39655)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Moslem
- Negroids
- Pinder work
- Difficulty
- Retired
- King
- Mythical lance
- Prickly pear
- Awkwardly
- Put into service
- Live
- College degree
- Out of: prefix
- Serbian measure
- Complete
- King of Midian
- "— the Man"
- Curative substance: abbr.
- Determined
- Slake
- Rubber tree
- More hackneyed
- Beat, slang
- Close to
- That thing
- Ocean vessel: abbr.

DOWN

- Bank of wine
- Laborer
- Down
- Ripens
- Insulting
- Profits
- Ohio college
- town
- Eastern
- Scouting group
- Bank auditors
- Adroitness
- Distribute
- Cameo stone
- Average
- Splash
- Juryman
- Strives to excel
- Legal possession of land
- Container
- Church
- reliquary
- Spare
- Also
- Eggs
- Stout

Par time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-26 44. Stout

Giscard d'Estaing returns home after U.K. visit

PARIS, June 25 (AFP). — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing returned here today from an official visit to Britain.

He had visited Scotland today with Queen Elizabeth of Britain and the Duke of Edinburgh.

It was the first time that a British monarch has travelled to Scotland with a foreign head of state, according to court historians.

They met the Lord Provost Lord Mayor of Edinburgh for a few moments in the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary, and then travelled on to the Queen's residence at Holyrood Palace.

Historians point to the special historic link "the auld (old) alliance" between Scotland and France:

Waldheim regrets Angola's denied clearance to U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, June 25, (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in an unusual comment on action by the Security Council, today expressed regret that Angola had been barred from U.N. membership by last night's American vote.

A statement read out on his behalf by a press spokesman said: "The Secretary-General has always supported the principle of universality of membership of the U.N."

"He therefore regrets that it is not possible for the Security Council to take a positive decision at this stage on Angola's application for membership."

"However, he very much hopes that circumstances will permit a favourable response by the council when the matter is next before it."

The U.S. vote came after ambassador Albert Sherer said the continued presence of Cuban troops in Angola raised the question of whether it could be considered a sovereign state.

"There is no justification for such a large and armed foreign presence in truly independent African state," he added.

Mr. Waldheim's decision to comment on Wednesday's veto surprised some observers and the spokesman was asked if the Secretary General had made a similar statement when North and South Vietnam were each twice denied clearance by the Council last year. He replied he had not.

Bechtel to build \$9b Saudi Arabian port

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (R). — Bechtel Incorporated, the giant international engineering company, today announced plans to build a \$9,000 million industrial port at Jubail, on Saudi Arabia's Gulf coast.

The project, said by Bechtel to be one of the biggest of its kind in the world, begins in July. It is designed to transform a fishing village at Jubail into a city of 200,000 inhabitants, with oil, petrochemical and manufacturing industries exporting to Europe and Japan.

"It is one of the very largest contracts we have had," Bechtel President Porter Thompson told reporters at the company's headquarters here.

The firm signed a 20-year management contract with the Saudi Arabian government in Riyadh today.

Mr. Thompson said the project is bigger than the Alaska oil pipeline, which the Bechtel group also is handling, and an industrial port being built at Fos, near Marseilles, in southern France.

"Jubail has the potential of being three or four times as big as Fos," Mr. Thompson said.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed easier where changed Friday in very quiet conditions on lack of support; dealers said.

Government stocks lost around 1/8 in shorts while long dated loans eased by up to 1/4 point, dealers added.

Leading industrials were a penny off the bottom by the close after a mainly easier day, but at 15.00 the F.T. index was down 2.2 at 374.2.

Oils were mostly easier, with BP off 8p and Shell 6p, while banks lost 2p or so.

Mining shares were quietly steady to firm with the higher gold bullion price, and Australians were also higher where changed. Among shares to record falls of a penny or so were Bat, EMI, GEC, GKN, Beecham and Unilever. ICI, Bowater and Courtauld recovered to overnight levels while Marks and Thorne were both slightly higher on balance.

Louis Twelve of France granted French citizenship to the entire Scottish nation as thanks for its help in the wars against England.

In Edinburgh, a student demonstration of 40 people against apartheid and French arms sales to South Africa greeted President Giscard d'Estaing when he arrived at the Royal Scottish Academy.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing looked somewhat taken aback by the demonstration. There was no visible reaction from Queen Elizabeth.

Scranton: U.S. opposes white minority rule in Africa

LUSAKA, June 25, (AFP) — United States permanent representative to the United Nations William Scranton last night reiterated what he said was Washington's unrelenting opposition to white minority rule in Southern Africa.

Speaking at an airport press conference in Livingstone, Mr. Scranton said that despite this week's U.N. veto by the U.S. over Angola's membership, there has been no change in American policy towards Southern Africa.

The U.S. envoy said his country was determined to implement its new Southern Africa policy enunciated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"We believe our role is to seek guidance from Africans on how best we can help the problems of the great continent," he said.

Mr. Scranton said the result of the Kissinger/Vorster talks in West Germany would be forwarded to President Kaunda and the other three "front line" presidents — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Sir Sretse Khama of Botswana.

Meanwhile, U.N. Under Secretary General Sir Robert Jackson said here last night that U.N. aid to Zambia, to help offset costs arising from the Rhodesian border blockade has fallen short by more than \$309 million.

While here Sir Robert and his team will have detailed discussions with President Kaunda, cabinet ministers and other senior officials on economic and technical problems Zambia has faced as a result of the border closer.

Kissinger arrives in London, talks with Callaghan

LONDON, June 25 (AFP) — American Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger called on Prime Minister James Callaghan today to brief him on his meetings in West Germany with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

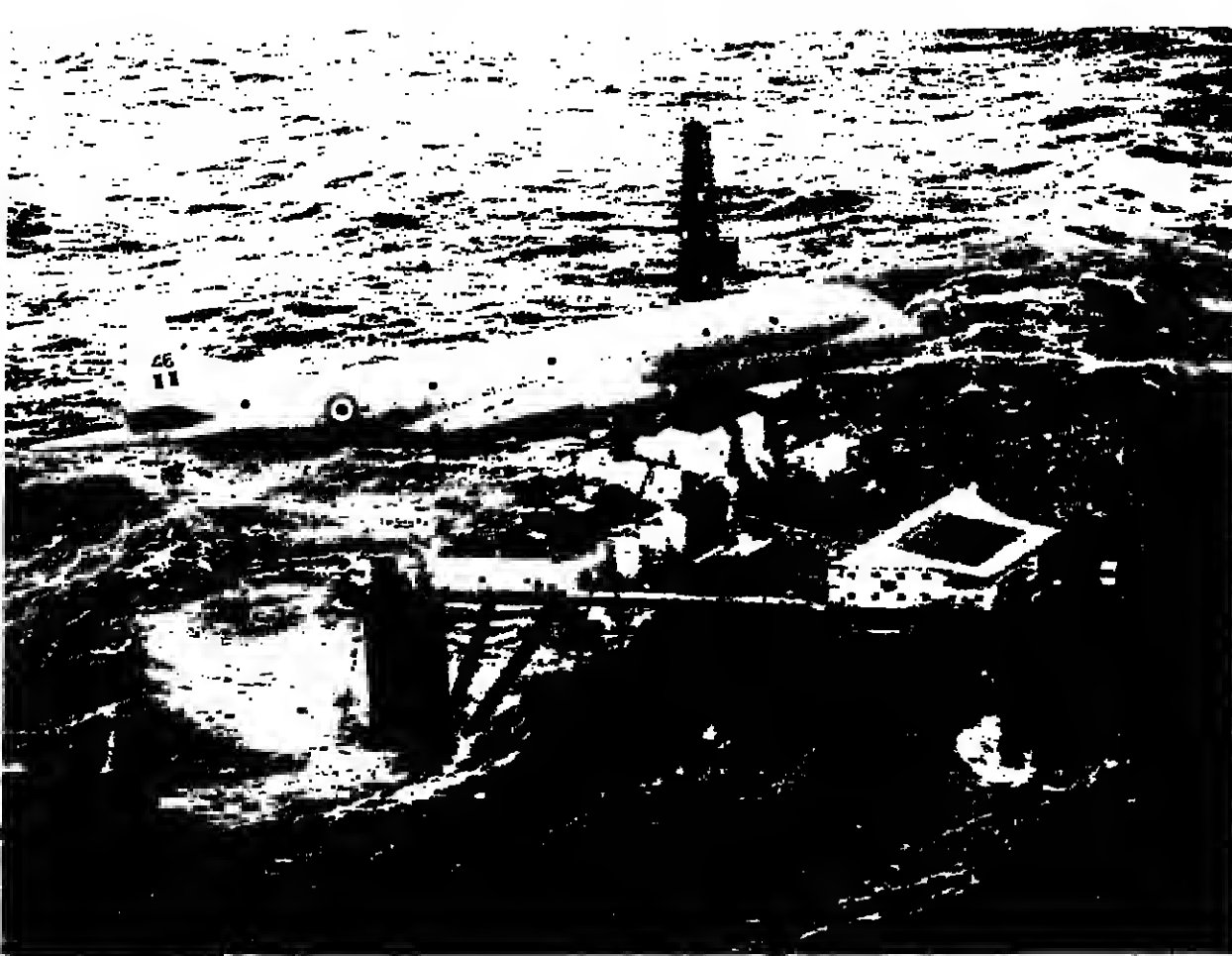
Before leaving Munich for Britain last night Mr. Kissinger said that Britain had an important part to play in Southern Africa and observers here believed he discussed this with both Mr. Vorster and Mr. Callaghan.

Mr. Kissinger has also said that he agrees entirely with Mr. Callaghan's view that the white minority in Rhodesia must accept majority rule and hold elections within two years.

Amin is named president for life

NAIROBI, June 25 (AFP). — Field Marshal Idi Amin of Uganda has been appointed life president by the country's defence council, Radio Uganda reported today.

The radio, monitored in Nairobi, quoted President Amin — who escaped an assassination attempt earlier this month — as saying "my life is in God's hands. I'm not afraid of anything that can happen to me, and I shall die when God wants me to die."



SPECIAL FLEET WILL GUARD BRITAIN'S OIL AND GAS INSTALLATIONS — A Royal Air Force Nimrod aircraft keeps a watchful eye on an oil rig 90 miles (144.8 km) north-east of Aberdeen, Scotland, in the British sector of the North Sea. Until the new fleet enters service in 1977, two other vessels are being modified to provide the protection and Royal Navy ships and RAF aircraft will continue to patrol the area.

Vatican indicates Viet recognition

VATICAN CITY, June 25 (AFP). — The Vatican indicated today that it recognised the reunification of Vietnam and was discussing with Hanoi the establishment there of a permanent Pontifical mission.

In a broadcast over Radio Vietnam, the Archbishop of Hanoi, Cardinal Joseph-Marie Trinneer-Nhu-Khue, confirmed indirectly that his promotion to cardinal last May 24 signified Vatican recognition of one Vietnam.

After expressing his thanks to Pope Paul VI, he added: "I am equally grateful to my government, which considered my elevation to the cardinalate as an event heralding good relations between the Holy See and Vietnam, and which gave me every facility for my journey to Rome."

Meanwhile, a Vatican spokesman announced that the Vatican and Hanoi were discussing the establishment of a Pontifical mission in Hanoi.

This would normally be followed by establishment of an official or semi-official diplomatic mission to the Vatican.

U.K. asks PLO to accept Israel

(Continued from page 1) the council tried to dictate to the negotiators in advance, for example, by setting purely arbitrary time-tables.

"What we can and should do is to encourage the parties, and that means all the parties, to resume the negotiating process."

Mr. Richard said one should check the dangerous polarisation in the positions of the two sides and work toward creating common ground between them.

"This will require a considerable degree of statesmanship on all sides and above all, a willingness to compromise."

The Palestinians must come to accept the reality of Israel's existence as recognised by the great majority of U.N. members, and without that acceptance, there clearly could not be any prospect of a peaceful settlement in the area he said.

French representative Louis de Guiringaud told the council that if

Carter would trounce both Ford, Reagan

(Continued from page 1) bandwagon contrasts sharply with the continuing division among Republicans. The latest delegate count shows the Republican nomination will likely be a fight to the finish.

President Ford is so far assured of 1,008 votes at the Republican convention this summer, with 928 for Ronald Reagan.

To win the nomination, a candidate must control 1,130 delegates, and only 161 remain to be elected. This weekend the two candi-

dates will fight it out for a total of 63 delegates from Minnesota, a pro-Ford state, and from Montana, Idaho and New Mexico, all three of which favour Mr. Reagan. The 161 delegates who are officially uncommitted (not to be confused with the 161 yet to be elected) have been the object of sustained entreaties on the part of both candidates. President Ford has sought to curry their favour with personal phone calls and invitations to the White House.

Filler: The world's declared least successful author is William A. Gold (b. London 29 June 1922). After 18 years unremitting work involving over 3,000,000 words (including 8 full length books written to completion and 7 novels) he struck "pay dirt" with a 50c (28p) remittance from a newspaper in Canberra, Australia on 24 May 1974. Until this bonanza his closest approach to success had been the publication in 1958 of a 150 word book review in the "Workers Education Association Bulletin" in Adelaide, on the clearest understanding that it would only be published if it did not attract any fee.

Italian communists claim high parliamentary posts

ROME, June 25 (R) — Italy's Communists today made it clear they are claiming the presidency of one of parliament's two houses following their major gains in the general elections on Sunday and Monday.

The president of the Senate (upper house) is the second highest ranking post under the constitution, coming immediately after the president of the republic.

If the president of the republic cannot carry out his duties, the senate president takes over until a successor can be found.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies (lower house) also plays a major consultative role, and is responsible for the organisation of debate and other parliamentary business.

Signor Fernando di Giulio, deputy chairman of the Communist group of parliamentarians in the chamber told reporters that his party considered its members should no longer be barred from senior parliamentary posts, including the presidency of the two houses, and the chairmanship of committees.

"Given the greatly increased parliamentary strength of our party, the question should be examined

to accept Israel

the international community, and especially Israel, was called on to concede the right of the Palestinians to a homeland, it must also recognise Israel's rights as a state.

The council had the task of reconciling these two positions, "taking into account the human and historic legitimacy of a Palestinian homeland, while enabling Israel to co-exist peacefully with all its neighbours."

Mr. de Guiringaud said the elements of a Middle East settlement were inseparable.

"First, there is the right of the Arabs to recover their territorial integrity — something which entails the evacuation of the territories occupied in 1967 — also there is the right of the Palestinian people to an independent country."

"And also there is the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure, recognised and guaranteed frontiers."

Ethiopians ready to sit round a table with Eritreans

KUWAIT, June 24 (R). — An Ethiopian government envoy said here today that he had found support among Arab governments for a peaceful settlement of the Eritrean conflict.

Major Pertru Tayih said that Ethiopia's military leaders were prepared to sit round a table and reach an understanding with secessionist guerrillas in the Red Sea province who have been fighting the central government since 1962.

The major, who is leading a three-man delegation, was speaking to reporters at Kuwait airport before flying to North Yemen on the next leg of a tour aimed at winning Arab support for his government's new policy on Eritrea.

The Addis Ababa government announced last month that it was ready to hold talks with the secessionists, discuss partial amnesty for Eritreans imprisoned as a result of the conflict, and consider some form of regional autonomy.

Major Tayih said he had found support for a peaceful solution in Kuwait and the other countries visited by the delegation so far, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and Sudan.

Angola also to try over 13 Portuguese mercenaries soon

LUANDA, June 25 (R). — Angola will put more than 13 Portuguese mercenaries on trial for their role in the civil war, government sources said today.

The trial will take place in "several weeks' time," the sources said. No firm date has been set.

It will open after the end of the current trial of 13 British, American, Irish and Argentine mercenaries, due to close with sentencing next Monday.

The Portuguese soldiers of fortune were captured in the north and south of Angola, the sources said.

They were fighting for the western-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Demos cause Polish premier to retract bill that would increase food prices

WARSAW, June 25 (AFP). — Demonstrations against a planned rise in Polish food prices took place today in the small town of Ursus, some 10 km south-west of Warsaw.

The 5,000 workers of the town's tractor factory went on strike this morning to protest the food price rises, which range from 30 to 100 per cent.

Some 500 demonstrators, most of them workers from the tractor factory, broke a rail on the electrified railway line between Warsaw and Pruszkow, interrupting train traffic.

Polish militiamen set up roadblocks on all major roads to the town and a militia helicopter circled over it.

The Polish authorities, bearing in mind the 1970 demonstrations, were playing the strike very coolly.

Warsaw stores were meanwhile besieged by customers today stocking up before food goes up in price next Monday.

Long queues formed early today outside grocer, baker, and butcher shops. The staff in department stores had more customers than they were able to serve.

The food price rises, announced

Polisario claims killing 50 soldiers

ALGIERS, June 25, (R) — Fifty soldiers were killed when two Moroccan army trucks ran over mines planted by the Polisario Front independence movement on a road outside a southern Moroccan town Wednesday, the front claimed in a communique published here.

Last Friday Polisario guerrilla killed 15 Mauritanian and Moroccan troops in an attack on the northern Mauritanian base of Bir Moghrein, it added. No Polisario losses were given.

yesterday, are virtually the first since the Baltic coast food riot of 1970.

Meat will go up 60 per cent, sugar 100 per cent, butter and cheese 30 per cent, fish 69 per cent and vegetables 30 per cent.

By early this afternoon, Warsaw stores had exhausted their stock of sugar, butter, and tinned meat and fish.

Announcing the price rises yesterday, Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz said they had been necessitated by Poland's economic difficulties.

But the prime minister later today offered to cancel the big food price increases, following the workers' protest demonstrations today.

He said he had asked parliament to cancel a draft law presented to it yesterday.

3 bomb blasts hit N.Y. city

NEW YORK, June 25 (AFP). — Bomb blasts caused light damage but no victims at a bank, an airline building and a police station here last night.

The explosion at a branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank was claimed separately in anonymous phone calls by two organisations, the Nationalist Armed Liberation Front of Puerto Rico and "SOIL" (Save Our Israel Land).

The Puerto Rico group said it was protesting against an economic summit of seven big industrial nations to be held in Puerto Rico tomorrow and Sunday.

SOIL also claimed responsibility for the explosion at the Pan American World Airways building, saying Pan Am served Syria and Iraq where Jews were being "murdered."

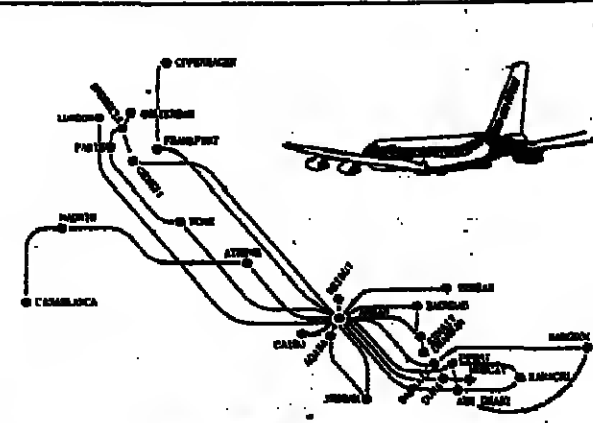
Nobody claimed the third blast at a police station in the crowded Bronx district of New York.

Fly the Royal Jet



Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west...with our good service we make our customers happy...they never say goodbye, we always see them again.



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